



Issue:
FALL - WINTER 2008

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Photo: Winter Gold
by Ron Hawkins

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Photo: Winter Gold
by Ron Hawkins

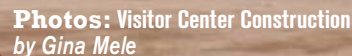
Keystone Visitor Guide

NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

DURING A RARE 2008 WINTER RAIN AND SLEET STORM, GROUND WAS BROKEN ON THE NEW RED ROCK CANYON VISITOR CENTER. SINCE THEN, CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS HAS MOVED ALONG QUICKLY.

As construction continues on the project, which is expected to be finished 2010, please bear with the potential inconvenience to your visit.

When the current visitor center opened in 1982, about 20,000 people visited Red Rock each year. Now more than a million people a year visit the area. To address this issue, the Secretary of the Interior approved expenditure of \$23.1 million, under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management



The new center will be better able to provide enhanced visitor services in four major components: construction of a new visitor center, redesign of the existing structure into an administrative building, construction of a new fee booth area and construction of related infrastructure and site work.

The facility is designed to encourage



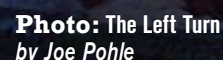
The next time you visit Red Rock, be sure to stop by and enjoy the visitor center.

License Plate

The process is easy: go to the nearest Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles with your registration, ID and your old license plates. The charge for the new plate is \$61 with a one-time processing fee of \$5. Your normal renewal period will remain the same and plate renewals will be \$30.

bureau of land management

-  **Visitor Center**
8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas and
New Year's Day
-  **13-Mile Scenic Drive, Red Rock Overlook
on State Route 159 and Red Spring**
OCTOBER 1 - 31 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.
NOVEMBER 1 - FEBRUARY 28 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.
MARCH 1 - MARCH 31 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.



WITH MORE THAN 2,000 CLIMBING ROUTES, RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA IS ONE OF THE TOP FIVE CLIMBING DESTINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CLIMBING PERMITS

- TO OBTAIN A PERMIT, CALL 702-515-5050.** You may call up to seven days in advance or as late as the day of your climb. If you call the day of your climb, use a land line. If your message is not clear, you will not receive a permit and

Feeding burros encourages these animals to congregate on roadways where many have been killed and injured by vehicles. Each year people are injured by burros as they try to feed or pet these animals. Feeding burros also causes them to lose their natural fear of roads and cars. Every year burros die from automobile collisions due to this adaptation. Burros are protected by the Wild and Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. People feeding, attempting to feed, riding, attempting to ride, handling, or otherwise harassing or disturbing wild horses or burros are subject to a citation.

- There are two wilderness areas in Red Rock: Rainbow Mountain Wilderness and La Madre Mountain Wilderness. All of the major canyons in Red Rock are in the Rainbow Mountain Wilderness and all of the climbing routes located on White Rock Mountain are within the La Madre Mountain Wilderness. New bolted fixed anchors and/or protection bolts cannot be installed in either wilderness area.

The sandstone becomes very brittle when it rains (or is damped from snow) and should not be climbed for at least 24 hours. By allowing the sandstone to dry out, you will avoid breaking hand- and foot-holds and you will not have to worry about gear pulling out during a fall. If you find yourself waiting for the sandstone to dry, you can climb limestone sport crags in Red Rock Canyon or in other areas around Las Vegas.

TO OBSERVE THESE BEAUTIFUL WILD ANIMALS SAFELY:

- 
- Photo: Burros (*Equus asinus*)**
by Brian Clarke

Photo: Burros (*Equus asinus*)
by Brian Clarke

This innovative act created a disposal boundary in the Las Vegas Valley that enabled the Bureau of Land Management to dispose of public lands. Funds generated from these sales are used to increase the quality of life of Southern Nevada and its visitors by improving parks, trails and natural areas, supporting conservation initiatives, improving federally-managed facilities, creating habitat conservation plans and acquiring environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada in addition to providing funding for state education and the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

FOUR PROJECTS AT RED ROCK HAVE BEEN COMPLETED:

- ### PROJECTS UNDERWAY INCLUDE:

- ◆ Expanding and providing utilities to the Red Rock Campground
- ◆ Adjusting the Cottonwood Valley trails network
- ◆ Creating an educational facility for school-aged children
- ◆ Creating a new visitor center at Red Rock
- ◆ Upgrading the scenic drive and paving a dirt road

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS


The parking lot is 4.7 miles west from the junction of State Route 159 and State Route 160 and is a popular area to access multiple trails for mountain biking, hiking and equestrian use in the Cottonwood Valley area.


THE CONSTRUCTION BEGAN IN JANUARY 2008 AND IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETE LATER THIS SEASON.

In fact, wildland fire is an essential feature of ecosystems that regenerates some plant communities to provide better forage for wildlife over time. Some plants and animals are adapted to fire and benefit from the changes it brings, but wildland fire is not helpful to all wildlife and plant communities. The Mojave Desert is one ecosystem that is not generally benefited by wildland fire.



Rehabilitation efforts including seed and planting native vegetation are ongoing. In addition, monitoring regrowth and weed treatments will continue.

 Stay on the designated roads and trails. Seeds of invasive grasses and weeds can “catch a ride” in your shoes, socks and car tires. Staying on trails allows the BLM to monitor invasive grasses and weeds and apply treatment to protect the native vegetation.

-  Stay out of burned areas. The soil is extremely fragile after a fire has occurred. The roots of the vegetation have lost their integrity and hillsides are more susceptible to erosion. The desert crust that has formed before the fire will slowly erode unless the crust is broken by foot or vehicle traffic.

Why are the Rocks Red?

More than 600 million years ago, the land that would become Red Rock Canyon was the bottom of a deep ocean basin. Over time, changing land and sea levels resulted in the deposition of both ocean and continental sediments that became the gray limestone found at Red Rock Canyon today. About 180 million years ago, a giant sand dune field formed over what became the Western United States. Powerful winds shifted the sands back and forth, forming angled lines in the sand. Over time, the sheer weight of the layers of sand compressed into stone. This formation, locally known as Aztec Sandstone, is quite hard and forms the cliffs of Red Rock Canyon. Exposure to the elements caused some of the iron-bearing minerals to oxidize. This oxidizing process can be more easily thought of as a “rusting of the sand,” which resulted in red, orange and tan colored rocks.

Photo: by Jennifer Hyla

Red Rock by Car

IT'S NOT CALLED THE SCENIC DRIVE FOR NOTHING...

So sit back and enjoy the drive. The maximum speed limit on the 13-Mile Scenic Drive is 35 mph and in some sections the speed limit is lower. By not exceeding the posted speed limits, you can enjoy the spectacular scenery while driving at a speed that is safe for you and your fellow motorists, bicyclists, runners and wildlife.

Now once you've followed the speed limit to your favorite turnout, it's time to park. Fortunately parking lots have been created for your convenience; however they do have limits. If the lot is full, wait a few moments to see if someone is leaving. If the lot remains full, do not create your own parking spot by parking off road onto vegetation. While these plants may seem like weeds if you are not from the arid Mojave

Fall and Winter Safety Tips

Enjoying Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area to the fullest means enjoying your visit safely. Fall and winter recreation in the Mojave Desert present unique challenges. Being prepared will keep delays and unpleasant experiences to a minimum.

Water

Drink at least one gallon (four liters) of water per day if you are hiking, the day is hot or the trail is exposed to direct sunlight. Dehydration can happen to hikers even in fall and winter due to low humidity. Bottled water is available for purchase at the visitor center. This is the only location where drinking water is available within Red Rock Canyon. Water in natural springs has not been tested and should be left for use by wildlife.

Protective gear

For hiking, select shoes that provide a comfortable fit, ankle stability and protection against cactus spines. Wear

Desert, they are native vegetation and can take decades to regrow. You can pick a new spot to visit, reenter the 13-Mile Scenic Drive later that day (your entrance fee is good for a full day) or come back on another day when the traffic is not as busy.

The upside to following these easy tips is that you are more likely to safely enjoy your visit to Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, leaving it undamaged by your activities. The downside is that if visitors don't follow these tips and enjoy the area responsibly, there may not be the spectacular Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area that you remember on your next visit. Note: law enforcement rangers can cite visitors that disregard regulations.

clothes that provide protection against the sun, wind and cold temperatures. Dressing in layers is recommended since fall and winter can bring changeable weather. Rain, hail and snow flurries may occur during winter months, especially in February and March.

Desert dwellers

Watch where you put your hands and feet. Rattlesnakes, scorpions or venomous spiders may be sheltered behind boulders or under rocks and shrubs. Do not touch, collect or try to kill these animals.

General safety

Let friends or family members know where you are going and what time you expect to be back. Don't rely on cell phones during your visit as coverage in the area can be unreliable or non-existent, especially within canyons. Leave your valuables at home. If you leave your car, take your purse or backpack with you and lock your doors. Never leave packages in plain sight where they may tempt someone to break in to your vehicle.

Fees and Annual Passes

Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area began collecting fees in 1998. America the Beautiful Pass, which replaced the National Parks Pass, Golden Age, Golden Access and Golden Eagle began sales in 2007. Below is a list of all passes that are available at the Red Rock Canyon entrance station:

◆ DAILY FEE - \$5

Daily pass for Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area. Does not include overnight stays in the developed campground.

◆ RED ROCK ANNUAL PASS - \$20

Yearly pass for Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area. Does not include overnight stays in the developed campground.

◆ AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL PASS - \$80

The America the Beautiful pass is an interagency pass that is honored by the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management sites.

◆ AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL SENIOR PASS - \$10 one time fee

Lifetime pass for U.S. citizens who are 62 and older to the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management sites. Pass provides 50 percent discount on campground fees.

◆ AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL ACCESS PASS - FREE (obtain from ranger at the visitor center)

Lifetime pass for U.S. citizens with a permanent disability to the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management sites. Pass provides 50 percent discount on campground fees.



Photo: Sunrise & Sunset
by Wilmer Hew



Bureau of Land Management

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM), AN AGENCY WITHIN THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ADMINISTERS APPROXIMATELY ONE-EIGHTH OF THE LAND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Most of these public lands are located in 12 western states. The agency manages a wide variety of resources on these lands including energy and minerals; timber; wild horse and burro populations; fish and wildlife habitat; wilderness areas; and archaeological, paleontological and historical sites.

Vast and varied, these lands offer outdoor enthusiasts unparalleled recreational opportunities and for others, these special places are a sanctuary for rest and solitude. As managers and stewards, the mission of the Bureau of Land Management is to sustain the health,

diversity and productivity of these public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area is a part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System: a diverse program that incorporates National Scenic and Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Areas, and National Monuments and Conservation Areas, to name a few. The mission of the Conservation System is to conserve, protect and restore nationally significant landscapes that have outstanding cultural, ecological and scientific values for present and future generations of Americans. This

27 million acre Conservation System is said to be the most innovative U.S. land-management program in the last 50 years, joining together the crown jewels of the BLM's cultural, natural and scientific assets. Quietly revolutionary, instead of protecting “islands” of special land it conserves whole landscapes.

FOR INFORMATION ON THESE AREAS AND A COMPLETE LIST OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS AND TO LEARN MORE ABOUT BLM MANAGED PUBLIC LAND, VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT: WWW.BLM.GOV. TO LEARN MORE ABOUT RED ROCK CANYON, VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT: WWW.NV.BLM.GOV/REDROCKCANYON.

Friends of Red Rock Canyon

THE MISSION OF FRIENDS OF RED ROCK CANYON (FRIENDS) IS TO SUPPORT THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE PROTECTION AND ENRICHMENT OF RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

Friends members have been active and productive partners at Red Rock Canyon since 1984. The all volunteer organization, with members in 25 states and two countries, has contributed more than 350,000 volunteer hours and almost \$1,000,000 in financial support that directly benefits Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

Friends of Red Rock Canyon are comprised of environmentally concerned individuals who care deeply about the conservation area. Some members join to financially support the programs and services at Red

Rock Canyon; other members join for the camaraderie, special 'members-only' events, and the satisfaction of making a lasting difference in an extraordinary place.

Friends of Red Rock Canyon members donate thousands of hours annually to both preserve and conserve Red Rock Canyon as well as to enrich your experience in this unique and rare place.

TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT FRIENDS OF RED ROCK CANYON, PLEASE VISIT THE WEBSITE AT: WWW.FRIENDSOFREDROCKCANYON.ORG.



“We're working today to protect tomorrow”

Friends of Red Rock Canyon is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation.

Red Rock Canyon Interpretive Association

THE MISSION OF RED ROCK CANYON INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION (THE INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION) IS TO ENHANCE THE RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM) BY PROVIDING MATERIALS AND SERVICES THAT PROMOTE AN UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF THE NATURAL HISTORY, CULTURAL HISTORY, AND SCIENCES OF RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

The Interpretive Association was founded in 1988, at the request of the BLM, to provide fund-raising capabilities for the support of outreach programs. The organization began with two employees operating a tiny retail space at the visitor center. Today, The Interpretive Association has more than 50 employees serving three federal agencies.

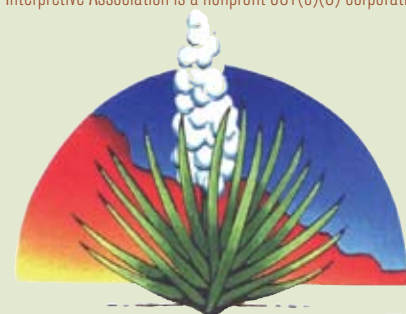
Leading interpretive hikes and programs, managing the scenic drive wayside sign project, operating the Red Rock Canyon Gift and Book Store, administering the fee

collection program and offering the highly successful “Desert Fossils” interpretive program for local seniors are some of the services provided by The Interpretive Association.

The Interpretive Association continues to increase its commitment to the BLM by facilitating special projects such as Red Springs restoration and creating new exhibits for the visitor center. The Interpretive Association also coordinates the award winning Mojave Max desert tortoise education program.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT RED ROCK CANYON INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION VISIT OUR WEBSITE: WWW.REDROCKCANYONONLY.ORG.

The Interpretive Association is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation.



First Creek Canyon Trail

AS I STARTED OUT CROSSING THE WATERLESS CREEK-BED, MY FIRST IMPRESSION OF THIS HIKE WAS THAT IT WOULD BE BLAND AND DRY.

I became more hopeful when I could see the creek-bed was lined with green willows. After crossing the creek-bed and passing through some willows, I was struck by the inviting presence of the towering buttes that form the canyon walls a mile and a half or so ahead.

This trail is a flat, easily followed dirt and gravel path. Very quickly, I entered an area that was burned in 2006. It is well marked with post and wire fencing to protect the fire rehabilitation efforts. Though the blackened plant life gives a desolate appearance, the presence of many tiny yellow butterflies fluttering through the new plant growth is evidence of life returning to this area.

About halfway to the shade of the canyon, the trail steepens ever so slightly and becomes more rocky, but easily passable. I recommend wearing a good pair of hiking boots because the trail soon becomes sandier and later turns to a mixture of rocks and sand.

I am met with a delightful surprise as I round a bend and crest a short rise in the trail when I see a small evergreen oasis ahead. As I approached this mini-forest, I noted the distinctive buzz and watched the meandering flight of several dragonflies. Soon I heard the chirp of birds and spotted them flitting from tree to tree. As I stepped into the grove, I was treated to the sound of running water. I stepped off the trail toward the flowing water and relished the sights and sounds.



THIS ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY VOLUNTEER GREG NICOLAS
AFTER A HIKE IN NOVEMBER 2007.

Petroglyphs and Pictographs

AS YOU HIKE THE TRAILS AND EXPLORE RED ROCK CANYON, YOU MAY SEE IMAGES CARVED OR PAINTED ON THE CANYON WALLS OR ON BOULDERS ALONG THE ESCARPMENT. THESE IMAGES ARE CALLED PETROGLYPHS AND PICTOGRAPHS AND SOME OF THEM MAY BE THOUSANDS OF YEARS OLD. THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TYPES, AS DESCRIBED BY ARCHEOLOGISTS, IS THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY WERE CREATED.

Petroglyphs were pecked (scraped and ground) onto the surface of the rock. Usually the dark layer that covers the rock, called the patina or varnish, was broken away to allow the lighter unweathered rock to show through. Artists also used non-varnished rock, soft sedimentary rocks where elements were cut or incised. The reasons for selecting unvarnished rocks are unknown, but these types of petroglyphs are often found in association with rock shelters.

Pictographs, or paintings and drawings on rocks, are less common since these images have a greater likelihood of fading or weathering away. The paint used for pictographs consisted of pigment, a binder and a vehicle. The pigment was the paint's color. In the Southwest, red, white, orange and black are the most common colors, but other colors such as blue, green, purple and pink occasionally occur.

I also saw what appears to be an oriole, hopping through the bushes and stream-side reeds and grasses

Departing the grove, the trail splits allowing a choice of walking along a ridge above the creek or beside the creek-bed to the head of First Creek Canyon. The air turns cooler after entering the canyon and an extra layer of clothing might be needed this time of year if you plan to spend time in the canyon itself. The canyon holds its own set of delights and as I sat gazing upon its beauty, a sudden shadow of movement from the far side revealed a hawk leaving its perch among the rocks. It made a quick pass over the evergreen grove before moving on to soar over the valley floor in search of its afternoon meal.

A photograph of a desert landscape. In the foreground, there is a dry, sandy area with some sparse, low-lying desert vegetation. A small, light-colored building is visible in the middle ground, surrounded by more desert plants. The background shows a hilly, arid landscape under a clear sky. The photo is framed with a thin black border.

Photo: First Creek
by Greg Nicolas

**THIS ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY VOLUNTEER GREG NICOLAS
AFTER A HIKE IN NOVEMBER 2007.**

Unfortunately, no detailed studies of paint composition have taken place; indeed, few have been completed elsewhere. Consequently, the materials used for binding also are largely unknown. Without compositional studies the answers to these questions will remain a mystery.

Both pictographs and petroglyphs are a fragile part of the past and are easily damaged. Because we know very little about the composition of the paints, preservation is critical. The numbers of pictographs are decreasing each year, spurring the need for their study and conservation. To keep petroglyphs and pictographs pristine, please do not touch the rock art because contact with the oils in skin will damage them. Freely take photographs and make sketches, but rubbings are forbidden. Individuals witnessing vandalism are urged to report their observations to the BLM at the visitor center. Provide with a description of the individuals and their license plate number, if possible. All of us share a concern for protecting these cultural resources, and we here in southern Nevada can be proud of having one of the most successful public programs for fostering the preservation of rock art sites.

Photo: Fire in the Sky
by Janice Phillips

Hiking Trail Descriptions

TRAIL NAME	LEVELS OF DIFFICULTY AND GAIN	APPROXIMATE ROUND-TRIP TIME AND DISTANCE
1. MOENKOPI	Easy 300 ft [90 m]	1.5 hours • 2 mi [3.2 km]
This trail starts to the west of the visitor center near a weather station. It offers panoramic views of the Calico Hills, the Spring Mountains and La Madre Mountains.		
2. CALICO HILLS	Easy - Moderate 400 ft [120 m]	1.5 - 3.5 hours • 2 - 6 mi [3.2-9.6km]
This trail can be accessed by parking at either Calico I, Calico II or near the entrance station. This trail offers access to sport climbing areas and the best close-up views of the Calico Hills.		
3. CALICO TANKS	Moderate 450 ft [140 m]	2 hours • 2.5 mi [4 km]
This trail starts at the Sandstone Quarry parking lot. It winds through a wash and there may be seasonal water present in a natural tank [tinaja] at the end.		
4. TURTLEHEAD PEAK	Strenuous 2,000 ft [600 m]	3.5 - 4.5 hours • 5 mi [8 km]
This trail starts at the Sandstone Quarry parking lot and follows the shoulder of the peak to the top [6,324 ft / 1,927 m]. The trail is intermittent and composed of loose rock.		
5. KEYSTONE THRUST	Moderate 400 ft [120m]	1.5 hours • 2.2 mi [3.5 km]
This trail is accessed from the upper White Rock Spring parking lot. It takes you to the most significant geologic feature of Red Rock Canyon - the Keystone Thrust.		
6. WHITE ROCK - WILLOW SPRINGS	Easy-Moderate 200 ft [60 m]	2.5 hours • 4.4 mi [7 km]
This trail starts at either the upper White Rock Spring parking lot or at the Willow Springs Picnic Area. Watch for wildlife that rely on these year-round springs.		
7. WHITE ROCK / LA MADRE SPRING LOOP	Moderate 890 ft [270 m]	3.5 hours • 6 mi [9.6 km]
This trail can be started at three places: the upper White Rock Spring parking lot, the Lost Creek Trail parking lot or Willow Springs Picnic Area. The north side of White Rock is one of the best areas for viewing bighorn sheep. You can connect to the La Madre Spring Trail to see a year-round spring.		
8. LOST CREEK - CHILDREN'S DISCOVERY	Easy - Moderate 200 ft [60 m]	55 minutes • 0.75 mi [1.2 km]
This moderately easy trail is a wonderful place to explore because of the variety of plant life and a number of cultural sites. Depending on the season, there may be a waterfall [January - March.] Also look for a pictograph and an agave roasting pit site. [Combination rocky, uneven terrain and boardwalk trail.]		
9. WILLOW SPRINGS LOOP	Easy 200 ft [60 m]	1.25 hours • 1.5 [2.4 km]
This trail can be started at either the Willow Springs Picnic Area or Lost Creek Trail parking lot. The trail passes several pictograph and agave roasting pit sites.		
10. LA MADRE SPRING	Moderate 400 ft [120 m]	2 hours • 3.3 mi [5.2 km]
This trail starts at the Willow Springs Picnic Area. The first segment involves walking up part of the 4x4 Rocky Gap Road. These springs are a good place to watch for wildlife, including desert bighorn sheep.		
11. SMYC	Moderate 300 ft [90 m]	2 hours • 2.2 mi [3.5 km]
This trail can be accessed from either the Lost Creek or Ice Box Canyon trails. It follows the terrain at the base of the escarpment and connects the two trails.		
12. ICE BOX CANYON	Moderate 300 ft [90 m]	2 hours • 2.6 mi [4.1 km]
The parking lot for this trail is at mile 8 on the 13-Mile Scenic Drive. This trail crosses open desert then enters the canyon. Unimproved trails in the canyon require some tricky rock scrambling where there may be seasonal waterfalls [January - March].		
13. DALE'S	Moderate 300 ft [90 m]	2.5 hours • 4.4 mi [7 km]
This trail can be accessed from either the Ice Box Canyon or Pine Creek Canyon trails. It follows the terrain at the base of the escarpment and connects the two trails.		
14. PINE CREEK CANYON	Easy - Moderate 300 ft [90 m]	2 hours • 3 mi [4.8 km]
This trail takes you across the open desert, past an old homestead site and into the canyon. You may find seasonal waterfalls. Unimproved trails in the canyon require some tricky rock scrambling.		
15. FIRE ECOLOGY	Easy 200 ft [60 m]	55 minutes • 0.75 mi [1.2 km]
This trail branches off the Pine Creek Canyon Trail. It is a short, figure eight trail that goes through a stand of Ponderosa Pine where a controlled burn took place.		
16. OAK CREEK CANYON	Easy - Moderate 200 ft [60 m]	1.5 hours • 2 mi [3.2 km]
To access this trailhead, take the Oak Creek turnout from the 13-Mile Scenic Drive onto a dirt road. The trail then heads through open desert to the mouth of the canyon. Unimproved trails lead deeper into the canyon. Oak Creek is also accessible from State Route 159.		
17. ARNIGHT	Moderate 300 ft [90 m]	1.5 hours • 2.4 mi [3.8 km]
This trail can be started at the Oak Creek Canyon parking lot or by hiking the Pine Creek Canyon Trail. It connects the Oak Creek parking lot with the end loop of the Pine Creek Canyon Trail.		
18. KNOLL	Moderate 300 ft [90 m]	2.5 hours • 3.5 mi [5.6 km]
The shortest and easiest way to access this trail is by taking the Oak Creek Canyon Trail. This trail links the upper section of the Arnight Trail with the Oak Creek Canyon Trail, following the base of the escarpment.		
19. FIRST CREEK CANYON	Easy - Moderate 300 ft [90 m]	2 hours • 3 mi [4.8 km]
This trailhead is on State Route 159 [W. Charleston Blvd.] 2.6 miles [4.1 km] southwest of the exit to the 13-Mile Scenic Drive. The trail leads to the mouth of the canyon. Seasonal streams and waterfalls can be found deep in the canyon on unimproved trails [January - March.]		



Emergency or Fire
[702] 293-8932 or 911

BLM Southern Nevada District Office
[702] 515-5000

Red Rock Visitor Center
[702] 515-5350

Climbing Permits
[702] 515-5050

Gift & Book Store
[702] 515-5361

Friends of Red Rock Canyon
[702] 255-8743

Red Rock Canyon Interpretive Association
Organized Hikes
[702] 515-5367

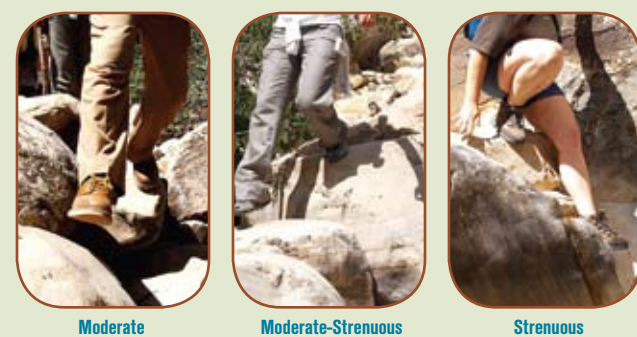
BLM/NV/LV/EA-GI-08/20+1793

Photo: Stairway to Heaven
by Miguel Rodriguez



- **Emergency Call Box**
 Restrooms
 Picnic Area
 Parking Area
 Wheelchair Access

Ratings are based on the general ability of a person who hikes frequently. Your ability may differ from the ratings standard used at Red Rock Canyon. Your ability may also be affected by weather, the condition and steepness of the trail, having enough water and physical condition on a given day, among other things.



Strenuous:

Generally, lots of uphill sections (and later downhill); possibly more than 1,000 feet of elevation gain; double digit mileage and/or difficult terrain and rock scrambling.

Moderate:

Uphill sections include up to 1,000 feet of elevation gain; single digit mileage; uneven terrain and some rock scrambling.

Easy:

Like a walk in the city, but on uneven terrain. (Not guaranteed to seem easy if you are not used to trail hiking.)

Combinations:

Listed as easy-moderate, moderate-strenuous and so on.